

SUMMER FASHIONS FOR LITTLE GIRLS



THE NEW SUNBONNET



DAISY TRIMMED LINGERIE HAT



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DAINTY JUMPER DRESS

THE day has ceased to be when the small girl is a fashionable replica of her mother or big sister—that is, as far as her clothes are concerned. We realize the value of youth these days, and we are spinning out every dear moment of it to the last degree and dressing the youngsters to look the part while they are playing it. Why, even mothers refuse to consider themselves of age and grand mothers wear picture hats! French furberles are rarely seen on smart children. They wear delicious little frocks made by hand and adorned with expensive stitchery, but the effect is simple, that delusive kind to be seen everywhere in the world of chiffons this season. We are English rather than French in our ideas of what the small clothes should be, and that they are sensible and hygienic goes without saying.

Last summer the girl of ten or twelve was to be seen wearing a shirt waist and looking for all the world like a saved off "lady." This summer the pretty gumpie and jumper dresses have mercifully taken the place of cotton blouses and separate skirts. The only piece princess frock is a close rival of the plaited Russian blouse suit and the sailor costume which for so long held the field undisputed. Peter Thompson dresses are, however, good style for mountain travel, which is made of pink, blue, and white. The skirt is plaited, and the wide bretelles over the waist are hand embroidered in dots done in white cotton. The gumpie is of striped pink and white material, with collar and cuffs of the plain linen. The small girl, too, must have her special costume for tennis and the old yoke on the waist is piped with plain

color. My little maid is going to look fetching in her new lingerie hat if it is of embroidered net like the one shown in the picture. The wreath of daisies with their brown centers is a charming touch.

Chambray Gumpie Dresses.

Girl's chambray gumpie dresses in pink, blue and pale green have skirts of two distinct types, the one deeply side plaited and flaring from waist to hem and the other slightly gored, with the fullness shirred into the belt. But in both instances the chemisette and collar are of white all-over embroidery, and there are narrow revers faced with the frock material and edged with a line of fancy white braid similar to that finishing the bottom of the skirt. Some of these chambray frocks are exact replicas of the clan tartans so much worn during the winter and are trimmed with turned bands of plain color, which form panels from shoulders to hem or traverse the blouse diagonally, thus forming a waist length V back and front. This latter trimming method demands a similar shaped gumpie, which, to remain stationary, should be attached to a muslin body.

French Pique Rivaling Linen.

French pique is rivaling linen this season. Much of it is heavily embroidered in contrasting colors, as in the case of a little girl's traveling costume of natural pique tint embroidered with blue, the princess frock and long coat being as carefully finished and tailored as those worn by her elders. French pique in white and cream is also much used for the small woman's afternoon costume, usually donned after the morning lessons are over, with and directly preceding the children's dinner. These frocks are most serviceable, as they may be worn either the street or the house. Like the colored linens so favored a year ago, they come in patterns including elaborately embroidered panels, skirt border-



A TENNIS FROCK

ings, revers and collars and cuffs in all white, an effect which may be relieved by hair ribbons and sashes. Just how to dress a girl when she is long, lanky and awkward is a question. If her figure is developed she is unusual.

Ordinarily a girl of twelve or fourteen years of age has a short waist, cided hips, a back that is not entirely flat and often appears all hands and feet. She is growing, she is exercising and

she is developing slowly into what she will be when she is twenty.

She should wear some kind of corset and be very careful in its selection. It is a grave mistake to put any cheap make on her that comes to hand merely because she is a child. As the corset confines, so the figure will grow. Ill made corsets will develop a bad figure. She should have them made for her at this period of her life or very carefully fitted. It were better for her to wear the wrong kind of corset after her figure is developed than now, when it is most necessary for her waist and hips to be correctly guided in their growth.

Too much freedom in their figures should not be allowed. Just because a girl is growing it is poor logic to let her go without any support at waist and back. Her clothes should be made to look trim and neat and not tumble about all over the figure in a graceless manner. For lingerie hats the nightcap variety is most popular. A simple circle of all over embroidery or net is gathered round the edge and tied with a bow of ribbon, the trimming being merely a ruffle of velvet, with long ends hanging down the back. Other lingerie hats are made of pongee or tussore trimmed in this simple way as is found to be becoming. This fashion of putting little girls into frocks that scarcely cover them came into vogue last year and literally de-

formed thin children who became the victims of it. This year the loose frocks are all about a full knee in length and some still longer. In addition to the blouses and tunics, there are many apron or pinafore frock forms, a supply of which will keep the healthy romper looking fresh at all hours of the day at a comparatively small outlay of labor or money.

Summer Time Footwear.

For general knockabout purposes the little lady can have no footwear more comfortable than that of brown leather and kid, which is to be secured in every shade, ranging from tobacco to champagne. Such shoes have fairly firm boxes to sustain the toes, the box being carried pretty well back, and the manish vamp. For exceptionally high insteps there are the more comfortable bladders, which give way over the ball of the foot. Tan shoes are natural accompaniments of the simply made chambray, gingham and percale morning frocks, but are decidedly out of place below a white dress of the lingerie sort. With them should always be worn tan stockings of precisely the same hue, and it is well for mothers and nurses to bear in mind that such hose should not be sun dried and that the shoes may be polished as well as cleaned and softened by rubbing them with the inside of a banana peeling when a tan polish is not handy. The rubbers look far better than do those of dark tawny boots, and these may be purchased at a slight advance over the prices demanded for rubbers of jetty hue. For dressy occasions there is nothing

quite so modish in the whole realm of small women's footwear as the miniature colonial of finely finished French kid, with slightly pointed toes, high arch and bright buckles. The elevated heels which distinguish those shoes of similar name worn by their elders are lacking, and in their place are seen the medium height of inch thickness. Those of black kid are duplicated in gray and champagne colored oze and have bewitching buckles of rhinestones set in silver. Such footwear, however, is rather for the drawing room than the lawn and is usually reserved for those occasions when the wearer is being "seen, but not heard," by her mother's guests.

Smart Pique Coats.

The pique coat made for children of three years and over are dainty as can be. They are made in a full, straight style, with a deep shoulder cape which is buttonholed with white linen on the scalloped edge, and some of the more expensive ones show a design above the scallops. These coats launder perfectly and will last two or three seasons if they are bought large enough in the beginning. They cost from \$6 up, the price depending on the hand work decorating the cape.

There are some charming little frocks of blue, pink and rose colored gingham of fine quality and made simply with trimmings of white piping or narrow white embroidery. The older child should have a good supply of these to wear during hot weather. They are useful for play dresses. One can never own too many white petticoats, and the plainer they are the better they wash and the longer they last. A few tucks above a hemstitched edge or a narrow embroidery fringe is a neat and practical finish for petticoats.

Infantile Fashions.

It is always interesting to note how the prevailing style influences infantile fashions.

Pongee, which has been such an acceptable material for the separate coat for grownups, is now quite the thing for children's coats. It is used for the first short coats, whether for little girls or little boys, and for the small man it is unusually smart, the wee garment being made in strictly tailored style. The material is really very sensible, for the purpose, as it is cool, light and has that most desirable quality of being washable.

The coat may be made without lining. Of course if a little extra warmth is needed a half lining of itself might be added or one of china silk.

Fashion Hints.

Upon a semi-tailored shirt waist a plaid or stripe may be used for collar and cuffs. A band to match sometimes surrounds the crown of the sailor hat, which is a pretty adaptation of the idea.

The one-piece idea seems to have walked into popularity. There are one-piece nightgowns, one-piece chemises, one-piece corset covers, one-piece petticoats. All so far clothes come in one-piece patterns for babies and children, and, too, there is a one-piece shirt waist. It really is worth while to make up some of these little summer wardrobes, and if they are simple to make, requiring but little time, she need not be accused of wearing other than fresh and trim apparel. Charming halts, with roses or tiny wreaths of flowers printed upon them, make dainty little blouses for a hot day. What matters it if the roses fade in the first or second wash when the blouse has cost but 25 cents and the time to make it has not exceeded a few hours? Neck novelties are made elaborate and in a severe fashion, so that they can be quickly laundered. Elaborate lace and embroidered stocks are quite as correct as the plain linen collars worn with the manish bows.

When the Sale of Antiques Is On In Paris.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

PARIS, June 6, 1908.

DO we travel for the sake of being "traveled" or for real pleasure? Looking at the bored faces of a party of American tourists "doing" the Louvre yesterday, I decided the latter conclusion to be the wiser one. Quite seriously, though, one cannot help thinking that "to have been" and not a real desire for travel is what inspires so many people to spend their holidays in the most tedious pursuit of an art they cannot understand and of scenery they are too tired to appreciate. One has only to watch their weary and determined faces in the galleries and cathedrals, to listen to their impatient abuse of the long suffering hotel waiter, to know that they have not left their comfortable homes for mere enjoyment. Whatever their object, be it duty to their neighbor or duty to their own intelligence, they set out on their travels with resignation and come home with thankfulness, like the Scotchman who on returning to his native town remarked that "Paris was all very well for polish, but for real pleasure give me Peebles." At the same time nothing is more obvious than the fact that no amount of disillusionment abroad will keep people at home. The reason for this is found in the inherent hopefulness of human nature, a hopefulness that experience is powerless to extinguish. However disappointed we have been on previous occasions, some writer has only to stir our imaginations and once more we sail forth to feast our eyes on some scene which, when he has reached it, we find to be no more imposing than many another scene with which we have been familiar since childhood. So much of course, depends on the mood of the spectator or the writer, and one would like to know the psychological moment in which these glowing descriptions of the world's fairest spots have been written.

As the conscientious tourists gradually work off the sights their spirits grow lighter, and by the time they get back home they are convinced that they have had a delightful time, and they quite forget how their feet ached and their brains whirled and how, as a candid friend of mine once said, they wished all the masterpieces of the world "up the spout." It is to be feared that most people when traveling abroad never take the trouble before they start to ask themselves what their object is going for, if it be only to consider the matter the incongruity of their itinerary would strike even the most unimaginative of those who yawn their way over the continent.

Could anything, as a matter of fact, be more absurd than for people who care nothing for art spend their time looking at pictures that must remain meaningless to them? Yet meandering all over Europe at this season of the year are thousands of individuals laboring under the delusion that a steamboat or railroad ticket includes a passport to knowledge, and that the mere fact of having coffee instead of tea for breakfast has a broadening effect on the mind. Unfortunately the mind does not expand in proportion to the extent of ground covered, and it is possible to have visited every country on the globe and remain hopelessly provincial. It is all a question of packing, and the majority of people come home with the same limitations—as well as the same clothes—with which they started. The only difference is that before starting they usually provide themselves with a suitable outfit for the adornment of their bodies, but it only occurs to a few to furnish their minds with a particle of that knowledge and judgment without which there can be no appreciation either of nature or art at home or abroad.

A Curious Swindle.

Apologies of the globe trotters, some friends of mine, recently returned from an automobile trip through France, showed me some of the wonderful things they had picked up for a song, as the saying is. I listened to a pathetic story of how in a Normandy village they pur-

chased a dear old clock, an heirloom, with which a farmer's wife, owing to her husband's illness, had to part. "Was the old lady very much upset at parting with her treasure?" is the question I never fail to put when hearing these details. "Rather," is the never varying reply. "The poor thing had tears in her eyes. If only these good people could have returned a week later to the same house they would have seen there another heirloom similar to the one they purchased—with which the 'poor old thing' would part with tears in her eyes. This same comedy is played in all places visited by tourists, and keeps her well supplied, either the street or the house. Like the colored linens so favored a year ago, they come in patterns including elaborately embroidered panels, skirt border-

ings, revers and collars and cuffs in all white, an effect which may be relieved by hair ribbons and sashes. Just how to dress a girl when she is long, lanky and awkward is a question. If her figure is developed she is unusual.

Ordinarily a girl of twelve or fourteen years of age has a short waist, cided hips, a back that is not entirely flat and often appears all hands and feet. She is growing, she is exercising and

yielding place to the new-old Greek and semi-Greek modes. And it is only meet, right and the boudoir duty of coiffure artists to be in sympathy with the movement, and that they should turn their efforts toward the arranging of tresses in harmony with directorate, empire and Greek costumes that are the revived vogue of the season.

With the empire evening frocks are seen heads coiffured a la Empress Josephine, and on stately young matrons of the night type the effect is quite imposing. But the debutante and the girl of a "season or two" does her hair, when her features will permit, in the Psyche knot, with a bit of a modern twist and a few curls and puffs that Miss Psyche did not have at hand when she arranged her tresses to subjugate

according to the latest coiffure edict, is arranged over the brow in soft, loose, natural-looking water waves that have not the slightest resemblance to the palpable artificiality of the "puffs." To make these natural undulations the hair is dampened and separated into strands, which are then twisted around to form undulations and pinned with invisible hairpins. The patient is then left to her own meditations for a half hour or until the hair has become reasonably dry. At this stage is reached she is conducted—if the process is being performed at a beauty parlor—to an electric "steamer," where the hair is thoroughly dried. When the plump over removed a most attractive and "real" looking wave is the result.

These waves are carefully combed out and arranged about the forehead in some becoming fashion, or the hair is parted a la Grecque. The back hair, which has been treated to the same manipulation, is then drawn up over the "transformation" or "rat" or twisted piece of chiffon matching the hair, and is gathered into a pretty soft flange whose geometric outlines are concealed beneath a lot of pretty puffs. Fluffy affairs made from the ends of the hair or of applied puffs, but never, oh never, made of sausage-like links of excrescences that are to be purchased by the yard and that are so dear to the heart of the midwesterners of Paris and I presume, other capitals. Puffs that do not grow on the head are used insert individual puffs that are to be had as soft and fluffy as one's own hair and that can be put into all sorts of nooks and corners, filling up a vacancy here and helping out a straggling lock there.

As for twists and bows of ribbon they appear in all sorts of becoming guises, and the newest idea for a girlish evening coiffure is to arrange a twist of ribbon about the coil and a half width of small flowers at the roots of the hair reaching from one office to the other.

CATHERINE TALBOT.

Cornstarch Possibilities.

The highly nutritive value of cornstarch, it is stated, has given it a more or less important position in the average home, but in many cases its use has been restricted by the impression that it was available only for a limited number of desserts and a few sickroom dishes.

As a matter of fact, it is declared, cornstarch asserts its value in a more extensive field, and the housewife who familiarizes herself with the many ways in which this product improves foods has taken a long step toward lightening the labor of her cooking.

Recently Janet M. Hill and Alice Cary Waterman, two of America's cooking authorities, completed a book on "Recipes and cooking suggestions" for soups, sauces and every-day popular dishes, using Duryea's cornstarch.

This book is being distributed by the National Starch Company of New York city, and will be mailed free to any housewife who will make a request.

Carpets of Persia.

The Indian office has received a very interesting note on the carpets made in the province of Kain, in Persia, from Mr. W. Howson, who was formerly British agent at Birjand. The carpets manufactured in the Kaimat are of two classes—the Baluch and Bahli—both of which are made by the nomad tribes of those names, and the Drukhi, which are made in the village of Durukhi. The first are small rugs of the darker shades of red and blue, with a grounding of brown camel wool, and the designs are very simple. The Drukhi carpets are woven on upright looms with a white (English) cotton warp and a wool of wool. Variegated colors are used, and the designs are numerous and effective. The manufacturers always sell by the muqata, the equivalent of 6,000 stitches or knots, and as the number of "muqatas" in any carpet cannot be calculated exactly before the carpet is finished they have to be counted after completion, when the exact price is determined. At the

time of ordering half the estimated price has to be paid in advance, and an agreement should always be taken binding the makers to use vegetable dyes, otherwise the colors will fade. Buyers of large quantities should place their orders with the manufacturers to save the middlemen's profits, and English firms should always have a trustworthy agent on the spot. Persian carpets are so popular in England that Mr. Howson's note should be of much use to tradesmen with the east.

England's Richest Woman.

From Leslie's Weekly.
Probably the heaviest death tax ever levied on a woman's estate was that paid not long ago on the property left by Mrs. Augustina Rylands of London, England. Mrs. Ryland's estate was valued at about \$17,500,000. The death and legacy duties amounted to about \$2,750,000, the former being computed at the rate of 10 per cent. on the first million and 15 per cent. on the remainder. Mrs. Rylands bequeathed nearly \$2,500,000 to the public institution

Ugliness.

From the Edinburgh Review.
It is no paradox, to say that there flourishes just now a cult of ugliness. It is not confined to literature, for witness a vast deal of the fashionable portrait painting, from some even of Mr. Sargent's presentiments downward. We cannot afford to let the evil grow without protest. Fidelity to beauty is what makes art powerful for good; and ugliness, conversely, is the first stage in that broad road of decadence which passes on through shamelessness in taste and ends in immorality in conduct.

SEMI-PRINCESSE GOWN OF LINEN.



The drawing shows a charming summer gown in princesse style, the design being suitable for various materials, such as linen, rajah, pique or pongee. The original gown was of pale blue linen, with linen-covered buttons and hand embroidery. The embroidery was placed on the front of the bodice, and was done in white, the design being heavily padded. The yoke and undersleeves were of handsome white flit lace.



COIFFURES TO SUIT FAIR FACES.

cessful. The farmer's wife with a sick husband is the accomplice of a shady Parisian art dealer who manufactures "heirlooms" and keeps her well supplied, either the street or the house. Like the colored linens so favored a year ago, they come in patterns including elaborately embroidered panels, skirt border-

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